





# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1893.

## Important to Subscribers

We will not carry dead heads on our list. Send in your subscription or your paper will fail to reach you.

The individual who does the political writing for Mr. Bernard's Star has again been defending the present system of county government, and this time produces a new excuse for the atrocity. He says it existed before the war and there was no complaint of it. Is the man aware that no misgovernment or tyranny ever crushed mankind but what was susceptible of the same defense? The course of the human race is progressive. It is never stationary—it has sometimes retrograded. Slavery was a sacred institution in the south, "before the war," and if the reasoning of this genius be correct, should be re-established because there was no complaint heard of it. But it is notorious punching the bubbles blown from his brain, and the game is not worth the candle.

## TARIFF vs. FREE TRADE.

The Morning Star, that luminous advocate of Free Trade, seems greatly distressed because its more sensible allies in that cause—the New York Herald, Times, and Evening Post—have utterly ignored the very remarkable speech of Senator Vance on the tariff, and attributes the cause of their slight to the fact that they are unwilling that any southern Democrat should share in the glory of tariff reform.

These newspapers are certainly devoted to tariff reform, and had there been any arguments, any new facts developed, or in fact anything except a string of witty anecdotes in that wonderful speech, these papers would most assuredly have seized upon them. We can imagine nothing more puerile than the assumption of the Star. When the Senator condescends to facts he warps and twirls them to his own theory, and the readers of such dailies as the Herald, Times, and Post, cannot be beguiled in this way.

Conclusions based upon such facts will not pass current except with the heedless. For instance, the Star says: "In 1877 there were 432,180 tons of iron manufactured in the United States. In 1881 there were 1,355,120—an enormous increase. Under the high protective tariff, the price has ruled high, even up to \$50 a ton. The tax

now is the cause of this. The average price of five of the leading classes of iron in New York from 1850 to 1860, years when we had a low tariff, was 4 cents. From 1870 to 1880, years of a high tariff, the iron products of this country increased about 100 per cent. In those years, therefore, it would naturally be supposed that this increased demand would create an increased price. Yet, though wages were 20 per cent. higher, the price of iron was reduced under our high tariff by about 25 per cent., the average price of the same classes of iron being 3 1/2 cents. Is this not proof positive that we must not depend on a foreign market for cheap iron, but on the competition, energy and enterprise of our own people.

It is a favorite assumption of the free trader, and one which no doubt misleads many, that the duty levied by the tariff on an article imported into the United States is not only added to the price of that article, but is invariably added to that of all the articles of that class consumed, whether they be imported or of native production.

Do not the above figures relative to the price of iron dispose of this charge, that the protective tariff raises and keeps up prices; and do they not show that the competition made possible by the tariff reduces the cost?

Senator Vance says in his New York speech, which was "profusely illustrated by droll anecdotes," that the protectionist "crept into the hovel of a fever-stricken laborer, and by the bedside of the dying man demanded 100 per cent. duty on his medicines." Pathetic, very, but not true. We all remember that a few years since the demand for free quinine was epidemic in the south and west. People believed it was an enormous tax imposed on the fevered patient, and although the duty was only 20 per cent., yet, in some way, it doubled the price, and they must have cheap quinine. Quinine was dear, and cheap quinine they were bound to have, and all that was required was the removal of the duty. The popular clamor was so great that Congress took immediate and hasty action and repealed the duty; what was the result? Did it reduce the price of quinine? Not a penny. In 1889 quinine sold here for \$1.20 per ounce, though dutiable. In 1877 quinine sold in England for \$4.12 per ounce, yet both here and quinine were free. You cannot legislate away the great law of trade. One thing the removing of the duty on quinine did accomplish, was to embarrass the home manufacturers, who now cannot hope to compete with foreigners. About 40 per cent. of the quinine now comes from abroad, and

that much less is made here. Prices have not been as low and the consumer has not therefore been benefited.

This is only one illustration from many thousands, and all will bear the same interpretation. We protest, therefore, against all such barefaced assertions, couched in such language and put together so adroitly as to deceive the multitude.

We shall endeavor to show in our articles on this question that there is not a trade, calling or profession that is not benefited in every way by a high protective tariff, and we invite all to ponder well on this subject. It is a question that will take a leading part in the future of American politics and the insidious teachings of the free traders cannot be too thoroughly ventilated. We do not mean to assert that the tariff as it now stands is perfect, nor do we suppose it can ever be made so; but we do maintain that a high protective tariff is necessary for the continued prosperity and growth of our country; every section of it, and the south now in its infancy in manufacturing, most of all needs this protection, and he is no friend to the south, declaim of his fire-branded devotion as much as he may, who does not now lay down his sword and take up the cudgel and fight free trade as valourously as he fought the enemy.

We lovers of the south have now as stubborn an enemy to fight as we had in 1861, viz: the advocates of free trade; but the fight must be made with different weapons. The sword has been beaten into ploughshares, the spear into pruning hooks and the career of peaceful industry chosen by the American people have won the admiration of the world from our infancy to our maturity and strength. View the steady and triumphant march of America's untiring and devoted sons of industry, clearing forests, opening mines, chaining waterfalls, building great highways of travel over valleys and through mountains, erecting churches and school houses, organizing cities and towns, and filling the whole world with the product of their toil, and then cry shame upon him who would through free trade give the fatal blow that would fall all this prosperity to the earth at once. Let us therefore buckle on our protective armor, and sound our bugle calls in defense of the true American policy of protection.

## OUR PARTY'S DUTY.

The policy of the Democratic party which has obtained in the south for long years is bearing its fruit. The return of the pendulum when drawn from the centre of oscillation is not more certain than tyranny of party, id a free government will be resisted and overthrown by the crime of murder to lawlessness, by which the Democracy usurped and perpetuated their domination, have revolted their own partisans and it is now nodding to its fall. The revolution, for it was no less, which was accomplished in Virginia last year is a beacon light for all who hope and struggle for the fact as well as name of a free Republican government.

In North Carolina the vision of Ezekiel is again witnessed. The dry bones are breathing themselves and gathering together. Those who have fed the people with delusive hopes and promises, who sought power by rousing and appealing to the passions which war had engendered, who, with murder in their hearts and perjury upon their lips, have violated the written constitution of the government they swore to obey, see the power which they grasped with bled stained hands, slipping from them. The bounties of the state are in an agony of fear. These practical philosophers who systematized greed, who regarded the honorable emulation of human society as the conspiracy of tricksters, and success as the rule of right and wrong, honesty as purely a matter of taste, and the world as the inheritance of the most accomplished rogues in it, are about to see the fallacy of their principles. The war which gathered in our northern neighbor is rolling over our state and will engulf them. They are doomed. These eternal laws which have decreed that what is evil shall not permanently endure, have pronounced their destruction.

It remains for the Republican party itself to say where shall be its station in the coming battle for the deliverance of the people. Shall it be in the forefront of the fight, shall it be neutral, or shall it be ready to pillage the killed and wounded on both sides? A vast majority is favorable to the first attitude; though a few, however, desire it to occupy the position of indifference. To the latter we would say, in what respect do the principles of the liberals differ from our own; and is the difference so great that we cannot conceive of our government, that which the Democrats have systematically violated and we have steadily upheld, namely: the right of the whole people to participate in the fullest extent possible in the selection of the officers of every branch of the government the liberals coincide with the Republicans. To secure this great object itself would be sufficient to unify the two parties. But more the scale which the Democrats have given to the very form and language of our government by the violation

of this ballot, and the reversal of popular majorities can be healed and their occurrence prevented by a union of their opponents.

In view of these practical benefits can the Republicans afford to hold back? If it is really the party of progress which it professes to be, and hitherto has been, to refuse its help would be to cast a shadow on its illustrious achievements, and to blast its prospects for the future. It would justly be equivalent to disbanding its organization. In the past; for it would have no vital principles to profess before the people, except those which will be urged by a young, aggressive and hopeful party. It would be to identify ourselves with the bourners; for who is not against them in with them, and who scattereth not abroad soweth with them. We reverence our party and its work, but we cannot see in the present posture of affairs, how it can deliver our people from the wrongs under which they stagger, single handed and alone. We must ally ourselves with all the elements of hostility to bournism and make a common fight all along the line.

## CANADA'S PRAYER FOR IRELAND.

The unanimous adoption in the Dominion House of Commons of resolutions praying Queen Victoria "that some such form of local self-government may be extended to Ireland as is now enjoyed by the Province comprising this Dominion of Canada," is certainly an important event. It cannot be disregarded by the British government without serious offense to the statesmen at Ottawa and to the mass of the Canadian people. Much interest will be felt in the attitude of the Queen and the Prime Minister toward the petitioners. The Canadians have been regarded as somewhat obstreperous children by the parent government in recent years, especially in their adoption of protection in spite of parental admonition to adhere to free trade, but the resolutions adopted at Ottawa "renew the expression of our unwavering loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's person and government," and their tone is too courteous for their authors to be rebuffed.

But will England grant the request to make Ireland a province? Mr. Gladstone is an advocate of local self-government. It appears that the Canadians are not moved altogether by compassion for suffering Irishmen in their prayer to the Queen. They are grieved that Irish emigrants set their faces toward the United States and not toward Canada, and they believe the desire to escape from soil over which Englishmen have any control accounts for it.

Half of Ireland they hope to win Irish immigrants. Making allowance for that purpose of the Dominion prayer, the fact remains that home rule is regarded by nearly all English-speaking people outside of England as the true remedy for Ireland's grievances. Local self-government must be gradually extended until Irishmen no longer have occasion to complain of Ireland's tyranny.

## A FRIEND TO THE SOUTH

President Arthur's Policy on the Improvement of the Mississippi river. The President of the United States has recently shown that he is one of the truest friends of the Mississippi valley. His friendship is worth something, because he is in a position to render us great aid. He is an active, outspoken friend. He doesn't want anything delayed. What can be done he wants done now, and he prods up the old poke easy Congress about it. Many of the ablest Republicans, led by the President, are ready to act without more delay. How is it with the Democratic side? We are sorry to say it is not as we would like to have it. None of the powerful leaders in the north and east have ever said a good word for us. Senator Cockrell of Missouri, is a very active friend, and it gives us pleasure to refer to him. But many powerful Democrats are either directly

opposed to the improvement of the Mississippi, or are very indifferent about it. Mr. Saulsbury has expressed his decided opposition, and Senator Morgan's conduct is in strange contrast with that of the Radical Kellogg, of Louisiana. We heard Mr. Bailew tell Mr. Lamar that he could not possibly aid the Mississippi river improvement. If Mr. Bayard have ever done or said anything for us we have never heard of it. We print these facts and refer to them because this journal is more devoted to building up the south, to its material interests than it is to any party. The interests of the lower Mississippi valley are more identified with those of the southeast than with those of the northwest. Senator Morgan demonstrates this by his treatment whenever the Mississippi is mentioned. Mr. Bailew gave additional testimony in what he said. Mr. Arthur says was the valley, and Mr. Tilden says Jefferson was an excellent Tilden Democrat. Now, what will the Mississippi valley say? In our opinion it should say the Mississippi valley intends to look after its own interests, co-operate with those who will treat it fairly and aid it, and leave westerners to look after themselves. — *Richmond Herald.*

Lieutenant Densmore has reached Oregan, where he will exchange his single for a railroad carriage. To enjoy the comforts of civilization, even when made a very great joy to him and his companions.

President Arthur recommends an appropriation for the Mississippi. What a great man he is when he is recommending money spent in the south. But oh! what a very bad man he is when he orders election thieves punished.

To the Senate and House Representatives: I transmit a letter herewith dated the 29th ultimo, from the Secretary of War, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Mississippi River Commission, in which the commission recommends that an appropriation be made of \$1,000,000 for "closing existing gaps in levees," in addition to the like sum for which an estimate has already been submitted.

The subject is one of such importance that I deem it proper to recommend early and favorable consideration of the recommendations of the commission. Having possession of and jurisdiction over the river, Congress, with a view of improving its navigation, and protecting the people of the valley from floods, has for years caused surveys of the river to be made for the purpose of acquiring knowledge of the laws that control it, and of its phenomena. By act approved June 28, 1879, the Mississippi River Commission was created, composed of able engineers. Section of the act provides that "it shall be the duty of said commission to take into consideration and mature such plan or plans and estimates as will correct permanently, locate, and deepen the channel and protect the banks of the Mississippi River, improve and give safety and ease to the navigation, and prevent destructive floods, promote, facilitate commerce and trade, and the public service."

The constitutionality of a law making appropriations in aid of these objects cannot be questioned. While the report of the commission submitted and the plans proposed for the river's improvement are justified as well on scientific principles as by experience and the approval of the people most interested, I desire to leave it to the judgment of Congress to decide upon the best plan for the permanent and complete improvement of the navigation of the river, and for the protection of the valley.

The immense losses and the widespread suffering of the people dwelling near the river induce me to urge upon Congress the propriety of not only making an appropriation to close the gaps in the levees occasioned by recent floods, as recommended by the commission, but that Congress should inaugurate measures for the permanent improvement of the navigation of the river and security of the valley. It may be that such a system of improvement would, as it progressed, require an expenditure of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000. Even such an expenditure, extending as it must over several years, cannot be regarded as extravagant in view of the immense interests involved. The safe and convenient navigation of the Mississippi is a matter of concern to all sections of the country, but to the northwest, with its immense harvests needing cheap transportation to the sea, and to the inhabitants of the river valley, whose lives and property depend upon the proper construction of the safeguards which protect them from the floods, it is of and comprehensive plan for improvement should be put into operation with as little delay as possible. The cotton product of the region subject to the devastating floods is a source of wealth to the nation and of great importance in keeping the balances of trade in our favor.

It may not be impertinent to mention that this government has imposed and collected some seven millions of dollars by a tax on cotton. In the production of which the population of the lower Mississippi is largely engaged, and it does not seem inequitable to return a portion of this tax to those who contributed it, particularly as such an action will also result in an important gain to the country at large, and especially so to the great and rich states of the northwest and the Mississippi valley.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, April 17, 1893.

## Pig Iron Making in the South.

The strike in the iron industry in the south is a very little of new building; much of modernizing and rendering more effective old stacks. Chattanooga furnace, that formerly made thirty tons daily on the average, will make, when remodeled, sixty-five tons. Bessemer will make thirty tons, and will make seventy tons instead of thirty and thirty-five as it used to do. Oakdale is now up to sixty and will go sixty-five tons. It formerly made forty-five to forty-eight. A fifteen-foot bosh at Cowan puts out seventy-five tons daily, a big per cent. of which is for the navy. The new plant along expression, our iron makers have learned the "lick" by which the thing is done, and they have the nerve and the capital to strike the "lick." Rockwood, that wheezed away with a fifteen foot furnace in 1878 at twenty-eight tons daily, is now casting nearly three times that amount, and none of the plants are paying more for operator labor than they did four or five years ago. We mention these points only to show those interested that the South is "up to things," and ready to take advantage of the newest improvements. — *Chattanooga Tradesman.*

The value of the cotton plant, it would seem, has been increased by the discovery that the bark of the root yields a promising dye-stuff. It appears that when the bark of cotton root is treated by alcohol of the specific gravity of 0.84, a dark reddish-brown liquid is obtained, which, when distilled to recover the spirit, leaves a resinous matter which amounts to eight per cent. of the original weight of the bark. The new product thus obtained appears black and shining, but when pulverized takes the color of cochineal. It dissolves in 14 parts of alcohol, 15 of chloroform, and 122 of benzol; it dissolves also in caustic alkalis, and is precipitated from these solutions by acids. Hydrate of potash colors green. Sulphuric acid dissolves it with a reddish color. — *New York Sun.*

Germany proposes to lay a cable to Valencia, Ireland, to thus connect with the Anglo-American cable.

## A Frightful Fall—Particulars of Jim Clayton's Fall of 170 Feet.

"Of all the traveling I ever heard of that which I did at the mine the other day is a little the best—it is ahead of anything on record," said genial Jim Clayton to the Sun reporter last Friday. He is the man who fell down the shaft of the Conrad Hill mine, near Lexington, about two weeks ago, of which our readers have heard; but now for the particulars:

The shaft of the mine is not perpendicular, but a rather abrupt incline, upon which a wooden floor is laid for the buckets to slide on. The constant friction of the buckets has made the floor smooth and slick as polished marble. Mr. Clayton had been down in the mine and was coming up in the bucket. He had almost reached the top when passing a level some of the workmen called to him and he signaled for the bucket to stop, then hopped out before it had come to a standstill. He missed his footing and before he knew what had happened he was half way to the bottom and going like a ton of lead. He drew his knees up to his chin and went down in a sitting posture. At the bottom the water is 20 feet deep and such was the force of his speed that he went on through this water and struck the ground hard enough to break his thumb. The whole distance of his fall was 170 feet. His boot heels were worn entirely off, nothing but the collar of his coat was saved, and what he had to show the way of a pair of pants was a biggy looking tangle of ripped and scorched cloth.

He could not say that he enjoyed his ride; it was a little too fast and altogether too warm. It was certainly a most wonderful fall, and one which he is in no hurry to repeat. — *Concord Sun.*

## A Shocking Disaster.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 24.—The most shocking disaster which ever occurred in Florida waters was the burning of the steamer City of Sanford, about five miles above this city, about 4 o'clock this morning. The steamer was on her way from Sanford. When opposite Point la Vista fire was discovered issuing from the forward hold from among a quantity of pine wood. The alarm was given, and the purser went through the boat arousing the passengers. In order to prevent a panic he told them not to be alarmed—that there was plenty of time. This caused some to lose valuable time. The boat was headed for the shore, and was in a few minutes grounded in three feet of water, but the fire had driven the engineer from his post, and the engine could not be stopped. An attempt was made to rescue the passengers by having them go aft and jump overboard, but notwithstanding the best efforts of the crew, and probably more, perished. Their names are as follows: Mrs. Oscar Key and child, of Jacksonville; Mrs. Ireland and daughter, of Ocala; Mrs. G. H. Downer, of Norfolk, Va.; Captain Sharlette, of the schooner Magnolia, recently lost on the Mosquito inlet bar; Charles Pierce, a nephew, and Willie Brooks, a son of the pilot of the ill-fated steamer; and Dorsey Snapper, a deck hand. The steamer George A. Bird was coming down the river a few miles ahead of the Sanford. Her officers discovered the fire, and at once took on board the survivors and brought them to this city.

LATER.—The remains of the lost were brought to this city for interment. Some of the bodies were burned to a crisp. The city is full of mourning and considerable excitement prevails. The steamer and contents are a total loss.

I have been complained in South Carolina that the United States Judge holds the jury and counsel. They manage these things better in Alabama, where the counsel build the jury. In the United States Circuit Court at Huntsville, while pending election cases were being tried, the counsel for the defendants denounced the charge of the Judge, saying in open court that it was "an outrage," and that he had no right to make such a charge to the jury. This novel method of raising exceptions was vigorously applauded by the auditors, who cheered and stamped as though they were in a political mass meeting. The jury acquitted the prisoners and were discharged by the Judge, but next day they made their appearance in court accompanied by the delinquent counsel, who demanded that the jury should be kept together to try his case. The counsel also claimed that the Judge had no right to discharge a jury. The scene is described as being disgraceful in the extreme, and the language of the lawyer was certainly most arrogant and overbearing. This person is one L. F. Walker, an ex-Confederate General, who is said to have given the order to fire the first gun against Fort Sumter. In Huntsville, Ala., a Judge of a United States court has no rights that a bournish Democrat is bound to respect.

## The Safest Place in a Railway Train.

It is very well known that the car nearest the engine is exposed to the least dust, and that the rear car of a train is generally safer than the front car. The safest is probably the last car in a train of more than two cars; that is, there are fewer chances of accidents to this than any other. If it is a way train at moderate speed, or any train standing still, a collision is possible from another train in the rear, in which the last car receives the first shock. Again, the engine and front cars of a train will often run over a broken rail or a cow, or a stone, without detriment, while the last car, having nothing to draw it up the line of the train, is free to leave the track. Next to the forward car, the rear car is probably the most unsafe in a train. The safest seat is probably near the center of the last car but one. — *Sanitary Journal.*

Jack Wharton, the Louisiana Marshal who died suddenly the other day, was one of the rarest and most gifted of mortals. He was a man of romance. In early life he was more adventurous. The Confederacy had no better cavalier. The world did not contain his equal as a romanticist and a wit. He turned Republican at the end of the war, and was rewarded for it, but as Democrat ever spoke an unkind word against the man whose head and heart had making meant about them. He had hardly reached his 50th year, and finally, consumed by action, lived a

## Why Jurors are Against Railroads.

A railway president is quoted as having recently urged secrecy regarding accidents because reports get into newspapers and influence possible members of coroners' juries, the majority of jurors being against railway companies anyhow. If the official quoted is satisfied that the general adult male population feels as he says it does he should search for the cause of such feeling. He would not have to look far, and might learn how to save his own road some unnecessary expense through accident. If jurors generally suspect something wrong in case of accident it is because most men who are summoned on coroners' juries are men who sometimes travel, and no man can travel much without noticing that the working force of a railroad company generally contains some pretty bad stuff. A man who, looking out of a car window, always sees the same man at a switch, no matter how early or late the hour, is likely to blame the company in case of a collision. Men who, when an engine rounds "down brakes," as brakemen first look ahead, and do their own chances of safety, before they turn their brake wheels, are likely to be against a company that retains such men. Travelers who have seen an attaché of a stopped train walk slowly backward with his red flag, thinking more about the danger of being left behind than that of a collision, are likely to blame the company, particularly if most of the clerks are better known as stock speculators than as practical railway managers. Men who read the papers also know how the repairs of some roads are neglected so that an apparent surplus may swell the fund from which dividends must be paid. Jurors are never against a railroad company that manages its business properly.

## Employing Prisoners to Steal.

There has just been arrested at Juxat, in the province of Sivas (Asia Minor), the Governor of the prison of that town, who had hit upon a singularly ingenious means of enriching himself. This official had organized in the establishment over which he had the honor to preside a select band of prisoners, whose duty it was to tally forth in the dead of the night and despoil the surrounding country. Eight or ten used to be let out of the prison at midnight with full instructions as to the dwellings to be attacked and robbed. At dawn they would return, share the booty with the Governor, and repose till evening. This daring game lasted several months, until the gang accidentally went to the wrong house. The owner of this house was an opulent Armenian, and he kept on the premises a strong guard of soldiers. This latter appears to have been a light sleeper, for on the night in question, hearing a noise outside, he stepped forth with his gun and engaged in a brisk fire with the robbers. The marauders, roused, ran, closely followed by the Armenian householders, quite a low in understood what induced them to fly along the road leading toward the prison. Arrived at the prison gate the robbers knocked, and were quietly admitted by the Governor. The inquiry subsequently made proved that this way of doing things had been going on for nearly a year.

## A Model Woman.

Of a lady who died in Pittsburg, Pa., a few days ago, the Commercial-Gazette of that city says: "She was a model woman in all the relations of life, whether as daughter, wife, mother, sister, friend, or Christian. She was a model in her thoughtfulness and care for her parents in their declining years. She was a model in the confidence she placed in her husband and her interest in his success. She was a model in the affection she bestowed on her children and her solicitude for their souls' salvation. She was a model in the example she set for her sisters to follow. They were all disposed to take her as such. She was a model as a friend, in that she was 'a friend at all times.' She was a model in the consistent, godly life she lived and the peaceful and triumphant death she died. She was altogether unselfish, she was kind, she was benevolent, she was charitable, she was forgiving, she was meek, she was humble, she was christianlike, she believed, she trusted. She worked, she made home happy, and when a stranger entered the family circle to sojourn for a time it was but a little while until he felt he was in the home. She was never idle, and the work she had to do at home, in the church, or institutions for charity, she did well."

## The Boy's Heart.

Get hold of the boy's heart. Yonder locomotive comes like a whirlwind down the track, and a regiment of armed men might seek to arrest it in vain. It would crush them, and plunge unheeding on. But there is a little lever in its mechanism that will slacken its speed, and in a moment or two brings it pausing and still, like a whipped spaniel, at your feet. By the same little lever the vast steamship is guided hither and yon, upon the sea, in spite of adverse wind or current. That sensitive spot by which a boy's life is controlled is his heart. With your grasp gently and firmly on that helm, you may guide him whither you will. Never doubt that he has a heart. Had it not, he would not have the tenderest heart hidden away somewhere beneath incrustations of sin or behind barricades of pride. And it is your business to get at that heart, keep hold of it by sympathy, coaxing, his gently, working only for his good by wise indirect suggestion to his mother or sister, or even his pet dog. See him at his home, or invite him into yours. Provide him some pleasure; set him at some little service of trust; see you love him; love him practically. Any way and every way rule him through his heart.

## Chronic Clutter.

A correspondent has found great relief from this malady, from which he has long suffered, in the duty of washing a cloth and soap water, strained through a cloth and used as a beverage at meals. The great relief is said to be very helpful to persons suffering from constipation. The simple and accessible remedy ought to be universally known.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Manufacturers of Parfums, Brilliance, Friction and Lotion. Also, Extracts, Cologne, Beautifier, Hair Oil, Tonic, Renewer, Renovator, Hungarian, Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of Every Shade. None but the best workmen employed by him.

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# THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1882.

Let no man fail to send his money at once for the Post. Should he fail to do so his paper will be stopped.

**HOSE AND HYDRANTS TESTED.**—Under the supervision of Capt. F. B. Robinson, chief of the fire department, one thousand feet of new hose were tested at the corner of Front and Dock streets Friday afternoon. Five hundred feet have been turned over to the Cape Fear engine No. 3, and the remainder has been reserved for an especial purpose. The hose were found to be as represented. It testing the hose a test of the hydrants were also made; five hundred feet being attached to the engine and five hundred to the hydrant. At a given signal the water was turned on from the hydrant and the engine began to pump, and a stream was thrown from the hydrant one minute before it came from the engine. The test was made through a one and one-half inch nozzle. The hydrant threw farther through the one and one-half inch nozzle than the engine through one inch. The test was entirely satisfactory. The engine carried 115 pounds water pressure, and the water-works 90 pounds.

**DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.**—The following deeds, mortgages, &c., were probated during the past week by the proper authorities:

Deeds—B F Mathews to J Fernberger, trustee; Eliz F Kershaw, et al, to Catharine Kewig; Geo Z French and wife to E E Calder, trustee; Henry Savage, Ex'r, to F. J. Gooding; Wm Ratliff to Charlotte McCoy; J H Pugh to Allen Evans; J H Pugh to Allen Evans; Rudolph Conklin to Allen Evans; M. Cronly and wife and others to Eleanor B Butler; M. Cronly and wife and others to W W Pounts; J H Hanby to A Hanby; Cato Bunting to Alfred Bunting; J H Harding and wife to J H Freeman; H Brunhill and wife to Edw Kidder; Jas Wilson to J H Willis; A W Shaffer and wife to John J Austin; Ramsom Cobb to E E Macomber; John Barrett and wife to London Gordon; W L Smith and others to John Barcott.

Mortgages—J G Bagley and wife et al to C S Love; Thos K Rhodes to A D Wessell; W D Rhodes to A D Wessell; J W Cannady to A D Wessell; C H Ramsey and wife to 1st National Bank; John McRae to 1st National Bank; G W Dennis to P L Bridges.

**THE STORM KING AT WORK.**—HOUSES BLOWN DOWN AND GREAT DAMAGE TO STOCK.—A furious cyclone passed to the northward of this city on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd inst., and its effects were terrible and appalling. Its track for about 60 miles as far as we have yet heard, was about half a mile in width; and everything movable or immovable in its path was either destroyed or more or less injured. This vicinity was never before visited by anything of the kind so severe and damaging.

The first we hear of it is at a point in Brunswick county near the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, rushing through the farms of Major James Reilly, Mr. J. P. Murfill, and Mr. Holloway, tearing up things as it went, demolishing fences, out houses, forests, etc. Crossing in an easterly course the Carolina Central Railroad and the river, when we get news from it again at a point 3 miles above Point Caswell, known as the "Three Sisters." The wind traveled on, striking the plantation of Mr. E. A. Hawes, destroying every building on the farm, except the dwelling, of which it blew down both chimneys even to their base. Onward it rushed to the farm of Mrs. Flora Calvis, just missing her dwelling, but leveling her out houses and striking a stable in which was a fine horse; it carried away the roof to some distance. Upon examination of the stable the horse was found grazing around outside while the door was shut and barred! It will ever remain a mystery how that horse got out—whether he jumped out, was blown out, or wept and just "leaked out." Pasing on it struck Mr. Wm. Lewis' house, where doors and windows were blown open, and chairs, tables, bed clothes, clothing, and other things were blown away for a distance of half a mile.

Next, it struck the house of Mr. Lewis McAllister, a very worthy and industrious colored man who had just finished a very neat frame building. It was literally demolished, together with all out houses; his family being in the dwelling at the time, were under the falling timbers, but finally were rescued—strange, to say, comparatively unharmed. His poultry and pigs were blown far away and many destroyed, and parts of the house were blown a distance of three quarters of a mile.

But the worst and most distressing blow of this disastrous wind falls on that good and worthy citizen, Mr. G. W. Woodcock. The destruction on his place was shocking and terrible, and it is simply a miracle how his family escaped with their lives. The house was torn entirely to pieces and the roof was blown a distance of half a mile, with timbers scattered all along the track

for some distance. Everything in and about the house was destroyed—not a garment nor a piece of furniture left. Some articles of clothing were found half a mile away, torn into shreds. Mr. Woodcock was in the woods at the time, but observing the fury of the winds, hurried home, and when he came in sight of what was but an hour ago his happy and comfortable home, his feelings we cannot attempt to describe—home, comfort, pleasure, the savings of a life time, and all his wife and children—where were they? Luckily they had escaped unhurt! But barns, corn crib, smoke house, stables, provender, provisions, all were gone, or seemingly so, and what the wind failed to destroy a heavy rain coming on completely ruined. The house, which was a large and commodious one, was built by him after years of hard toil, and truly his is a most distressing case.

At Rock Hill, 7 miles north of this city, fifteen houses and a church were blown down. Rock Hill is a little colored village near the "Hermitage," and was principally made up of log cabins. Here the only loss of life occurred that we have heard of. A baby of Hester Williams was killed by falling timbers, and an older child had his collar bone broken. The houses of Rachel Pugh, Mary Gibson and Hester Williams were blown down and the inmates more or less hurt.

At Long Creek the storm was very severe. The dwellings, barns, and all out houses of Messrs. D. Bordesux, S. P. Hand, Wm. Player and F. Saunders were completely demolished. The residence of Mr. W. J. Brown was blown over and imprisoned his wife and children.

There was awful destruction to timber and the turpentine interests all along the path of the storm.

**OFFICE WILMINGTON, WRIGHTSVILLE AND ONSLOW COAST R. R. CO., WILMINGTON, N. C., April 27, 1882.**

## CIRCULAR.

Having received numerous letters from persons residing in Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other states, requesting particulars in regard to our enterprise, and expressing willingness to render substantial aid by taking stock in our company, I have found it necessary, in order to answer these numerous inquiries, to prepare and print a circular, giving full particulars for the benefit of all persons desiring to aid in our enterprise.

It is contemplated to build the railroad from Wilmington to Wrightsville Sound, and thence along the coast to Sneed's Ferry, in Onslow county, a distance of forty miles, and thence to New Bern, a distance of one hundred miles from Wilmington. The lands lying along our coast consist of a line of almost continuous very valuable plantations, adapted to cotton, corn, ground peas, vegetables, and truck gardening of all descriptions, while the Sounds are full of fish and oysters; those of New River are considered of the best in America; and are now carried all the way to Wilmington market, forty miles, in large quantities. Virgin forests of timber, consisting of pine, oak, ash, cypress, juniper, walnut and many other valuable woods abound along nearly the whole line, and as soon as our railroad is completed through it, it will at once come into market, and numerous mills will be erected along the line to work it up. There is a famous spring of water, known as "Alum Spring," in Onslow county, near the line of this road, which is now a great resort for invalids, and when the railroad is completed it is calculated that this spring will become a great place of public resort. Dr. Duffie, at "Catherine's Lake" Post Office, Onslow county, can give full particulars in regard to this spring.

Wrightsville Sound, seven miles almost due east from Wilmington, is the popular summer resort for Wilmington and all of this portion of the state. There are many fine residences there, owned by citizens of Wilmington, and hundreds of people now visit it every day in the summer season who are obliged to travel by private conveyance at heavy expense comparatively.

It is believed by the friends of our enterprise, both black and white, that this road will pay handsomely as soon as opened, even to Wrightsville, and will be as good, paying an investment as any railroad in North Carolina. It is estimated that the grading, ties, and iron-laid, ready for the rolling stock, will cost \$5,100 per mile. The cost of building the road to Wrightsville Sound will therefore be about \$37,000. One engine and cars sufficient to run on the line between here and Wrightsville will cost about \$7,500.

The shares of stock in the road are put at \$25 each; and as soon as the amount of \$45,000 shall have been subscribed and paid in, it is proposed to at once build the road to Wrightsville, and then commence its construction to the first forty miles of the road, and all that is necessary to raise the funds to commence work with. Numbers of people are taking stock in the road, who reside in Wilmington and vicinity.

I do earnestly appeal to all those who desire to give in colored people the opportunity of becoming millionaires and engineers, to lend their aid by subscribing for stock in the road, which will be a most profitable investment. E. F. MARTIN, Mail Contractor and Gen. Manager.

The attitude of the Mormons in Utah must be anything but pleasant to the Gentile residents of that territory. They are holding meetings and passing resolutions to Boycott the Gentiles, and there is little doubt that much mischief may be done in this way. There is no law to compel people to make purchases and do trading at any particular place or with any particular person. The Mormons, however, have always been a very exclusive people, and possibly the business interests of their Gentile fellow-citizens are to no great extent identified with them. The monstrous question of Mormonism in the United States has been, ever since Brigham Young improved on Joseph Smith's "revelation" by introducing polygamy among the faithful, one which the whary power of the government appears to have been unable to deal with successfully. With Mormon legislatures to make the laws, Mormon juries to try the polygamous offenders, it has heretofore been impossible to eradicate the revolting and ungodly institution of plural wives, which finds favor with this people. With the Edmunds law in force, excluding these violators of the law from the rights of citizens, it is to be hoped that their pernicious habits may be entirely biotted out.

## WILMINGTON MARKETS.

**April 24.**  
**SPIRITS TURPENTINE.**—The market opened firm at 40 cents bid, and 49 to 48 cents per gallon obtained with sales reported later of 100 casks at 49 1/2 cents.  
**ROSIN.**—The market closed quiet and steady at \$1 90 for Strained, and \$1 95 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.  
**TAR.**—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—Market firm at \$2 00 for Hard, \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and \$3 50 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin), with sales as offered.  
**COTTON.**—Market quiet and steady, with small sales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 15-16 cts @ B  
Low Middling, 10 5-16 " "  
Middling, 11 3-16 " "  
Good Middling, 12 " "

**RECEIPTS.**  
Cotton, 288 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 181 casks  
Rosin, 2478 bbls  
Tar, 758 " "  
Crude Turpentine, 410 "

**April 25.**  
**SPIRITS TURPENTINE.**—The market closed firm 61 cents per gallon, with nothing doing.  
**ROSIN.**—The market opened quiet at \$1 85 bid for Strained, and \$1 90 for Good Strained, with sales later of 2,000 bbls at \$1 83 for Strained and \$1 90 per bbls for Good Strained.  
**TAR.**—Market firm at \$2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—Market steady at \$2 00 for Hard, \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and \$3 50 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin), with sales at quotations.  
**COTTON.**—Market steady, with sales of 200 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 15-16 cts @ B  
Low Middling, 10 5-16 " "  
Middling, 11 3-16 " "  
Good Middling, 12 " "

**RECEIPTS.**  
Cotton, 182 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 164 casks  
Rosin, 881 bbls  
Tar, 406 " "  
Crude Turpentine, 573 "

**April 26.**  
**SPIRITS TURPENTINE.**—Sales reported of 320 casks at 61 cents per gallon, a considerable decline as compared with last reports, closing dull at 51 cents.

**ROSIN.**—The market was quiet at \$1 90 for Strained, and \$1 95 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

**TAR.**—Market firm at \$1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—Market steady at \$2 25 for Hard, \$3 75 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin), with sales at quotations.

**COTTON.**—Market steady, with sales of 100 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 15-16 cts @ B  
Low Middling, 10 5-16 " "  
Middling, 11 3-16 " "  
Good Middling, 12 " "

**RECEIPTS.**  
Cotton, 14 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 84 casks  
Rosin, 921 bbl  
Tar, 107 bbl  
Crude Turpentine, 77 bbl

**April 27.**  
**SPIRITS TURPENTINE.**—The market opened firm at 55 cents per gallon, with sales of about 30 casks at that price, closing strong.  
**ROSIN.**—The market was firm at \$1 92 1/2 for Strained, and \$1 97 1/2 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Strained at quotations, being an advance of 2 1/2 cents on both grades since last reports.

**TAR.**—Market firm at \$1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—Market steady at \$2 25 for Hard, \$3 75 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin), with sales at quotations.

**COTTON.**—Market steady, with sales of 135 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 15-16 cts @ B  
Low Middling, 10 5-16 " "  
Middling, 11 3-16 " "  
Good Middling, 12 " "

**RECEIPTS.**  
Cotton, 57 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 87 casks  
Rosin, 921 bbl  
Tar, 107 bbl  
Crude Turpentine, 77 bbl

**April 28.**  
**SPIRITS TURPENTINE.**—The market opened firm at 55 cents per gallon, with sales of about 100 casks at that price.  
**ROSIN.**—The market was firm at \$1 92 1/2 for Strained, and \$1 97 1/2 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

**TAR.**—Market firm at \$1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—Market steady at \$2 25 for Hard, \$3 75 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin). Sales at quotations.

**COTTON.**—Market firm, with sales of 75 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 15-16 cts @ B  
Low Middling, 10 5-16 " "  
Middling, 11 3-16 " "  
Good Middling, 12 " "

**RECEIPTS.**  
Cotton, 48 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 146 casks  
Rosin, 978 bbls  
Tar, 226 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 645 bbls

**April 29.**  
**SPIRITS TURPENTINE.**—The sales of 35 casks on "change at 51 1/2 cents per gallon; also a small sale reported at 51 1/2 cts; market firm at 51 1/2 cents, and held higher.

**ROSIN.**—Market firm at \$1 92 1/2 for Strained, and \$1 97 1/2 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

**TAR.**—Market steady at \$1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—Market steady at \$2 25 for Hard, \$3 75 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin) with sales at quotations.

**COTTON.**—Market firm, with sales of 50 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 15-16 cts @ B  
Low Middling, 10 5-16 " "  
Middling, 11 3-16 " "  
Good Middling, 12 " "

**April 8.**  
**TIMBER.**—Market steady, with sales during the week at \$12 to 15.25 for shipping, fine shipping and extra shipping; \$7.50 to \$8.50 for Mill Prime, \$10.00 for Mill Fair, \$3 to \$4 for Common Mill and \$4 for Inferior to Ordinary.

**RECEIPTS.**  
Cotton, 22 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 111 casks  
Rosin, 1306 bbls  
Tar, 666 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 295 bbls

## PROF. MOORE'S VALUABLE REMEDIES.

### ANNOUNCEMENT TO MY FRIENDS, WHAT I HAVE DONE AND AM DOING.

#### SEE CERTIFICATES BELOW.

TARBORO, N. C., March 3d, 1882.  
Prof. Wm. H. Moore—This is to certify that I have been blind in both eyes for sixteen years, also subject to fits for the same length of time. I tried all the doctors around, and was never relieved of either of the ills. I was at last cured by Prof. Wm. H. Moore's Tarboro medicine. From the time he commenced working on me I commenced to get better, and now have no fits at all, and can see as well as anyone. I am well known in this county of Edgecombe.

Witnesses: F. J. Battle, Anthony Johnson, Rev. W. H. Thurber, Hon. W. F. Mabson principal of colored free school.

Prof. W. H. Moore will soon take a trip to the South, and I have found it convenient for the purpose of relieving the afflicted. All who desire to enjoy life should see or write him for his celebrated Medicine. Address, Prof. W. H. MOORE, Tarboro, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore—I am well pleased with your Oil of ment that I bought of you. It has cured my fits. I have been troubled for 10 years, but have not had rest until I tried your Oilment. I can't tell the worth of this Oilment. I tried every thing. Nothing cured but this.

Yours, W. H. LOGGETT.  
This is to certify the public generally, that the Oilment sold by Prof. W. H. Moore, under the name of O. K., is a good article, not only because the public has said so, but I have used it and it has me permanent relief. I do cheerfully recommend it to all who are in possession of excruciating pains in their heads.

JULIUS F. JONES, Sheriff of Carteret Co.  
December, 20th, 1881.  
I have used Dr. Wm. H. Moore's O. K. Liniment, and I have found it to be every respect, not only because it has relieved me, but I see what it has done for others, and is still doing. I heartily recommend it to all who are in possession of excruciating pains in their heads.

W. J. RUSSELL, Mayor of Beaufort, N. C.  
(Care of bad case of Scrofula on one leg.)  
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1882.  
Prof. W. H. Moore—Dear Sir: I thank you for the duty I owe to you and my fellow creatures by a very large way on the back of my neck. I have been troubled for many years with a humor in their blood which will give it a trial. I am confident from practical experience that if persons will follow the directions and give it a fair trial, that it will cure any one that has disease of like character. I suffered with scrofula for 15 years; the pain it gave me no mortal man knows. I think I did not see every remedy, and I let any pass, that was the very one to cure me. But I had the angel appeared in your good medicine, and am most happy to state your remedies have done the work for me. It is the great blessing, and I am now as free from the disease as I was before I was with it.

(Signed) JOHN C. DAVIS.  
Witnesses: J. C. Mills, J. F.

CHRYSTEN CO., October 11th, 1881.  
Prof. Wm. H. Moore—Dear Sir:—You know I have to say: I have been suffering with a very large way on the back of my neck. I have been troubled for many years with a humor in their blood which will give it a trial. I am confident from practical experience that if persons will follow the directions and give it a fair trial, that it will cure any one that has disease of like character. I suffered with scrofula for 15 years; the pain it gave me no mortal man knows. I think I did not see every remedy, and I let any pass, that was the very one to cure me. But I had the angel appeared in your good medicine, and am most happy to state your remedies have done the work for me. It is the great blessing, and I am now as free from the disease as I was before I was with it.

(Signed) JOHN C. DAVIS.  
Witnesses: J. C. Mills, J. F.

## Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

Office General Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C., April 2, 1882.

### CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after April 2, 1882, at 6:30 a. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

**DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.**  
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 6:30 A. M.  
Arrive at Weldon 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Weldon 1:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot 7:30 P. M.

### FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.  
Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 6:15 P. M.  
Arrive at Weldon 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Weldon 1:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot 7:15 P. M.

Train No. 43 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, Magnolia, Warsaw, Mount Olive, Duxley, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, England and Halifax.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Hay Line.

Train No. 48 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.  
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

## Wilmington, Columbia & Annapolis R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2, 1882.

### CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after April 2, 1882, at 7:30 A. M., the following Passenger Schedules will be run on this road:

**NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)**  
Nos. 45 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington 10:15 P. M.  
Leave Florence 2:30 A. M.  
Arrive at C. & A. Junction 5:55 A. M.  
Arrive at Columbia 6:10 A. M.  
Leave Columbia 6:30 A. M.  
Leave C. & A. Junction 9:50 P. M.  
Arrive at Florence 12:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington 1:30 A. M.

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No. 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No. 42 East.

Leave Wilmington 11:10 P. M.  
Arrive at Florence 2:47 A. M.  
Leave Florence 3:50 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington 6:55 P. M.

Nos. 45 and 47 stop only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Market, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastover.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points O. & A. R. R. C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 45 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta or trains 5 and 6.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.  
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

## OUR CONTINENT

"In that New World which is the Old."

A New Illustrated Weekly Journal.

Detoted to LITERATURE, GENERAL INFORMATION, ART, SCIENCE AND HUMOR.

Conducted by ALBION W. TOWNSEND.

Author of "A Fool's Errand," "Bricks Without Straws," "Pigs and Thistles," etc.

Published by DANIEL G. BRINTON AND ROBERT A. DAVIS.

Published Feb. 1, 1882. For Sale by all Bookstores, News Dealers and Post Offices.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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